





From the Norristown Register.

### Judge Ross's Charge to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County.

Not being present at the time judge Ross delivered his charge to the grand jury of this county at the late term, but hearing of its favourable reception both by the jury and spectators, we requested a friend to give us the substance, or a synopsis, (as far as his memory would permit), when he, very politely, favored us with the following:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time.—But, it is so general a topic of conversation, and has been so frequently handled in the newspapers, and in the pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to introduce it in this place. The subject to which I allude, is the *Hard Times*. You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of your county, and you have doubtless heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times. Our legislature have had the subject under consideration.—They have talked of a loan-office, of stop-laws, of a law for great internal improvements; and a great variety of projects have been agitated by them; all to obviate those hard times. But their projects are all visionary; none of them calculated to do the smallest good to the community. Congress, too have been engaged on this subject; they have thought that some great change in the tariff, or some important measure for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfectly idle. These projects don't strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views gentlemen, but, really, I have thought so much on the subject, that I can't avoid expressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements—I am, by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then, I think, that in order to cure the evil, we must *all* act individually. Let the work of reformation begin at home, and I confidently believe, we shall soon get rid of the hard times, that are so much complained of. To be calling out for legislative aid, while we, ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who, when his wagon-wheel was fast in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel.—We must help ourselves, gentlemen, and if that will not answer, why, then we may call for Hercules to assist us.

We are too fond of showing out in our families; and in this way our expenses far exceed our incomes.—Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks and crapes, instead of their linsy woolsey.—Our young folks are too proud to be seen in a coarse dress, and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce your sons to prefer young women for their real worth, rather than for their show; when you can get them to chuse a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter, in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and laces, then, gentlemen, you may expect to see a change for the better. We must get back to the good old simplicity of former times, if we expect to see more prosperous days. The time was, even since my memory, when a simple note was good for any amount of money, but now, bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the want of confidence. And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living; by your families going in debt beyond your ability to pay. Examine this matter gentlemen, and you will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride a hackney which their fathers cannot pay for.—Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or a carriage, which their father is in debt for. Let them have this sort of independent pride, and I venture to say, that you will soon perceive a reformation.—But, until the change commences in this way, in our families; until we begin the work ourselves, it is in vain to expect better times.

Now gentlemen, if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and but one way.—When you return to your homes, have independence enough to put these principles in practice, and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

The figure head of the Ohio 74, just launched at New-York is a *Hercules*, wrapped in a lion's skin.

## Foreign Intelligence.

From the National Gazette.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

We are indebted to an estimable friend for some curious details from a private source, respecting the late revolution at Buenos Ayres. We have also received Buenos Ayres Gazettes, down to the 15th of March, and various hand-bills containing proclamations, addresses, &c. arising out of that event. We offer below a part of the manuscript information, and an abstract of an edict, dated March 14th, 1820, of the new governor of the tempestuous republic—Don Manuel de Sarratea. We hope the provisions of this edict are not to be taken as a specimen of the kind of liberty recovered in that quarter, of the genius of the administration which has succeeded that of Pueyrredon.

In what we have read either of printed or manuscript matter, we do not, we must confess, find much that augurs tranquility and the firm establishment of free institutions. The constituents of the present political power are heterogeneous; no sense of subordination to the civil authority, appears to exist in the military orders;—the real masters of Buenos Ayres, the Monteneros, are a half-civilized race of herdsmen and roving soldiery, ready, no doubt, to execute implicitly the will of a favourite leader, whatever that may be. The governor, Sarratea, who can be little more than a nominal or provincial head, though not destitute of talents and courage, possesses no personal influence in the comparison with the chiefs of the military forces. He is well known in Philadelphia, which he visited about eighteen years ago, for the purpose of prosecuting mercantile speculation.—After the formation of an independent government at Buenos Ayres, he went to England with a political mission.—On his return to his native country, he became obnoxious to a powerful party, and was banished, compelled to fly into the interior.

Pueyrredon's party is crippled indeed, but not destroyed; it is still much dreaded, as may be understood from the precautions taken against its future efforts. The accusations preferred by the victors against that magistrate and his associates, embrace almost every species of atrocity and turpitude;—and it must be confessed that they do not redound to the credit of the infant republic, in which a combination so iniquitous could maintain sway for a series of years. The practicability of system such as that ascribed to Pueyrredon, in the outset of independence, is in itself a sinister omen.

If the various provinces of La Plata could be knit into a close confederation, the chances of a good polity for each member would be greater, and independence on Europe nearly assured. It may be doubted whether the convention for the purpose between the chiefs of the three provinces concluded on the 23d of February, at Buenos Ayres, will accomplish that desirable object. Artigas is not a professed party to it, but is merely mentioned in one of the articles as well disposed towards the measure. We are impatient to know what effect the news of the revolution in Spain will produce in the provinces of La Plata. We think it will be seen that there is a larger portion of the native inhabitants, well affected to a reunion with the mother country, than it would be now safe to conjecture, or be wise in any man who would keep clear of obloquy, to mention here, where our ears are filled with reports from the party in those provinces which has exclusive possession of the public channels of information. The newspaper essayists of Buenos Ayres are now even engaged in pointing out the natural injustice and necessary evils of hereditary monarchy.

#### Details of the late revolution at Buenos Ayres.

Various bands of Monteneros organised subsequently by a certain Ramirez of the Entre Rios, and a certain Lopez, having greatly increased in numbers, succeeded in beating the regular troops of Buenos Ayres. This obliged the Buenos Ayres government to keep on the frontiers contiguous to the province of Santa Fe, a permanent army of from four to five thousand men; and even then, the Monteneros got the better in every encounter.

The government of Buenos Ayres, desirous of putting forthwith an end to this evil, sent orders more than a dozen times to general San Martin who was in Mendoza with a body of three thousand veteran troops, to come down against the forces of Santa Fe; but San Martin, dissatisfied with the general proceedings at Buenos Ayres, made ingenious excuses, until at length he formally declared that he would not draw his sword against the Monteneros, not merely because he considered them as brethren, but because their demands were just. Finally he returned his commission to the government, saying he would no longer serve under its orders, and was about to pass under those of the government of Chili.

General Belgrano, who had been by the people of Buenos Ayres, happened to

be in the army of Buenos Ayres in that quarter, and other officers, Peruvians, were substituted for them. All the other provinces followed this example; deposed the governor appointed from Buenos Ayres, and established Peruvians in their stead.

After these arrangements, the Monteneros concentrated their forces, and completely routed the army of Buenos Ayres, commanded by the Director Rondeau in person. On the occurrence of this defeat, the partisans of the Provincial cause, openly plotted to overturn the government, that is the congress, the above mentioned supreme director, and the cabildo, as composed of individuals all belonging to the faction of Pueyrredon, who, it was alleged, although four months had elapsed since he had laid down the chief magistracy, still exercised despotic power.

In effect, the hostile party presented themselves to the congress, requesting that Pueyrredon and Tagle should be secured, and made to answer for their mal administration. The congress promised to keep watch over them, and undertook to answer for their appearance. After all this Pueyrredon bought the suffrages of the congress in favour of the project of constituting him dictator, and as it is said, had actually succeeded so far as to have his appointment made out in form. It is added that he offered to restore complete tranquility only by cutting off a couple dozen of heads; but "the fig was over-ripe," and to save his own life he had no other alternative left than a precipitate flight, in which he was assisted by the same congress. Then happened what you will see published in the gazettes.

Two of the Carreras, brothers of the one who visited the United States, were, as is known, shot by the party of Pueyrredon, because it appeared that they aimed at getting to Chili: the other would have met the same fate, had he not escaped to Monte Video, whence he repaired to Santa Fe. He there leagued himself with Ramirez and Lopez, and with them entered the capital of Buenos Ayres on the 28th of Feb.

#### DIARY.

March 5.—The adherents of Pueyrredon, having at their head Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, have effected a counter revolution, and Sarratea, the Carreras and all the other federalists have been forced to fly; but they have joined the federal troops, and are now at the distance of six leagues only from this capital.

March 7.—Authority has been given to Balcarce to do whatever he may think best; he is disposed to make war on the federal forces, and is taking all measures for that purpose.

March 9.—The best officers have fled and passed over to the federalists—also some of the city guards.

March 10.—A regiment of citizens with their colonel; the regiment of veterans with their colonel; that of the Argentinos with about fifty men, have fled and gone over to the federalists.

March 11.—The grenadiers and two whole bands of music have done the same. Balcarce has summoned every inhabitant to arms in defence of the dignity of this great community.—He has also invoked the aid of all the slaves, offering them their freedom.—But no one will consent to fight. We expect some remarkable events to night.

March 12.—About 11 o'clock last night the troops upon which Balcarce relied, and which he kept shut up in the fort, revolted; broke open the gates, and made off—firing volleys in the air as they went—to the camp of the federalists. The valiant Balcarce, who had proclaimed Sarratea and all the other fugitives, traitors to their country, took to flight in his turn, letting himself down by a rope from the top of the fort to the river. At five o'clock this morning, the federalists and all the troops who had deserted to them, entered the city crying, Live Sarratea! Our country and Union! And without accident or bloodshed, each inhabitant retired to his dwelling; the officers and soldiers to their respective quarters; Sarratea to his post as governor; and Ramirez with his army to the extensive barracks constructed contiguous to the square formerly that of the bull fights.

In the following days, down to the present, the 18th of March, many of the adherents of Pueyrredon have been taken. Balcarce, however, and some eight or nine of the leaders have escaped. All the members of congress who signed the agreement which surrendered this country to the Prince of Lucca, have also been taken, with the exception of three who accompanied their signature with a protest.

#### South American Police.

Abstract of an Edict, dated Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1820, of Don Manuel Sarratea, governor of that province.

1. As some disorderly men of the number of those who were seduced by the factionists of the administration which has just been deposed on account of excesses committed against the persons and property of the citizens, persist in acts that keep the city in agitation, it has been this day decreed, that each of the principal city officers shall patrol in his ward with seven, eight, or more armed inhabitants, day and night,

for the space of eight days; and during the night, for a long time, as the government may think proper. All the inhabitants, whether foreigners or casual, must take part in this service.

2. Two shots fired in quick succession from the dwelling of the officer of the ward, will serve as a signal, at which all men of the ward shall assemble there with arms and ammunition. Whoever fails in observing the above regulations, shall be subject to a fine proportioned to his means.

3. Every person caught in the act of robbing, or with stolen goods of whatever value, shall be instantly shot and hung up.

4. Every one who shall wound or kill another deliberately or through inebriety, shall be shot within an hour and gibbeted.

5. The soldier who shall be found roving from his quarters without a pass, shall be condemned to labour in chains at the public works for one year.

6. The shops shall be shut at the sound of the evening bell for prayers, under penalty of a fine of two hundred dollars; and the patrols shall not allow any two men to remain together in the public houses and shops longer than the exact time necessary for the purchase of what they want. Those who disobey the order to retire, shall be punished with a hundred stripes and a month's confinement in irons.

7. Whoever being without a function or office, shall be met with a gun, sabre, or other arms forbidden by law, shall be sent to the public works, for two years, to labour in chains.

8. Soldiers who shall be absent from their quarters unlawfully, for twelve hours, shall be subject to the last mentioned punishment for four years, &c. &c.

#### LATE FROM AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, to the editors of the Boston Patriot.

Ville da Praya, St. Jago, Cape de Verdes, April 21, 1820.

The Venezuelan privateer captured with her two prizes by his Britannic Majesty's ship Myrmidon, captain H. Leeke, and carried to Sierra Leone, I am informed by capt. Leeke, who arrived here on the 11th instant, was the A—, formerly the Baltimore, of Baltimore, commanded by captain Simeon Metcalf, of Saybrook, Connecticut.

The prizes to the privateer were Spanish slave ships, captured near Cape Mount. Capt. Metcalf engaged eight slave vessels, and, after a severe engagement of two hours and forty minutes, succeeded in capturing the two, six having made their escape, when, the next day, he fell in with, and was captured by the Myrmidon.

Came into this harbour, in company with the Myrmidon, on the 11th instant, a large beautiful schooner, copper fastened and coppered, upwards of 200 tons burthen, mounting ten guns, her tender, captured, near Cape Mount, under Portuguese colours, having on board a slave on board. She was commanded by capt. Green, and owned, as some of the crew testified in court, and from papers found on board, in Bristol, R. I. After condemnation, capt. Leeke purchased her for his tender; but yesterday disposed of her here, at a very large advance.

The United States ship Cyane, capt. Trenchard, has gone down to Sherbro; and the Rev. Mr. Bacon purchased of capt. Leeke a pilot boat schooner, in which he will proceed, with some officers of the Cyane, along the coast to Cape Mount, before a spot is determined on to settle. Capt. Leeke thinks the idea of settling at Sherbro will be abandoned, in consequence of the shallowness of the water, not being of sufficient depth in the harbour for ships of war. Why have they abandoned the thought of settling at Bulam? The island is fertile, having a good harbour, and situated to command the trade of the natives up Rio Grande, and considerable from the Gambia. It is far the best place in Africa to found a colony.

Since the arrival of the commissioners for the trial of slave vessels at Sierra Leone, 32 of that description have been captured and condemned. That inhuman traffic is now carried on to an alarming extent. Twenty vessels were reported the other day to be in Bissao and Cossao, Rio Grande, all for slaves.

Doctor Dorkett, with twenty men, part of the expedition into the interior of Africa, have arrived at Tombuctoo, where they were seized and confined, and stripped of all their clothing, and all communication with major Gray, at the entrance of the Niger, cut off. Maj. Gray has been robbed of all his amber and coral; but camels have lately been dispatched with a supply to enable him to proceed.

SAMUEL HODGES, Jun.

Translated for the Franklin Gazette.

Congratulation of the Consul of the United States of America to the Constitutional Council of the city of Cadiz, on the change in the government of Spain.

As a citizen of the United States of America, and as their consular representative in this city, I embrace, with the highest satisfaction, the earliest opportunity of tendering to your excellen-

cies my cordial and sincere felicitations upon the great and glorious event which I have witnessed. On the restoration of liberty to a nation so worthy to possess it, I have contemplated, with admiration, the happy means by which it was obtained, and the good order observed throughout, but particularly in this capital, during successes so interesting; and now that this nation, like my own, enjoys the right to be free, I feel it my duty among the first to manifest to your excellencies these the sentiments of my countrymen and myself, on so auspicious an occasion.

God preserve you many years,

O. RICH.

April 5, 1820.

Answer of the Constitutional Council.

The cordial congratulation contained in your letter of the 5th April inst. has been in the highest degree flattering and gratifying, both as coming from you as a citizen of the United States, and in your capacity as a consul of so great a people. Nor has less pleasure been received from the indication given by all your countrymen, of their being actuated by the same liberal feelings. We share in your felicitations upon our having broken the chains riveted by superstition and despotism, and we honour with equal veneration the names of Washington and Quiroga.

Liberty and justice are now the fundamental bases on which all the operations of the Spaniards are to be grounded; consequently you may assure your countrymen, that, henceforth, they need apprehend none of those fiscal regulations which were mysteriously conducted, and which appeared calculated to excite distrust and to impede the pursuits of commerce, which should be always open, to enable us to preserve the intercourse of nations as members of the same family. These are the liberal principles prescribed by our sacred constitution, and which shall be inviolably observed.

God preserve you many years.

SALVADOR DE ALAGON,

April 6, 1820.

Secretary.

## WILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 21.

We have received the first number of the "Western Carolinian," a neatly printed paper commenced at Salisbury, in this state, the 15th instant, by Messrs. Krider & Bingham. It is to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.

Apparently engaged in promoting the interests of the western section of our state, and particularly in an effort to procure a convention, we hope their exertions will be crowned with success. The necessity of a convention for revising the constitution, becomes every day more apparent. Equal representation is necessary for the preservation of our liberties; and the disproportion is now so great, that it becomes the people of the west to arouse from their lethargy, and assert those rights which cannot be denied them. Other states are improving their condition. Their constitutions, their laws, and their internal improvements, undergo revision, and they make rapid progress, towards perfection in each. And amid these general efforts shall North Carolina alone remain inactive? Shall this state, possessing ample resources and talent to use them, dwindle into obscurity, while our sister states in their improvements outstrip even our fondest anticipations?

If then we wish to keep pace with them, let our constitution be amended, and our representation equalized—let the voices of the people of the eastern and western sections be equally heard. We shall then go hand in hand in the work of improvement; and if we do not surpass, we will at least not be behind our neighbours in promoting the prosperity and importance of our state.

The western counties have long laboured under many disadvantages, the extent of which they have not hitherto been fully apprised of. They begin now to see them, and we have no doubt they will do justice to themselves. There is too much truth in the remarks of the Western Carolinian, that "the people of the west not only receive their laws from the east, but hitherto they have also received all their newspaper lights from the same quarter. It is a fact, no ways creditable to our section, that, two years ago, there was not a single newspaper west of Raleigh; while in the northern states there is scarcely a township, six miles square, but has its newspaper. Here was presented the spectacle of the larger half of the fifth state



in the Union, possessing two thirds of the white population, without a single newspaper to diffuse information among the people, or to assert their rights. From Raleigh we received the laws, and from Raleigh the newspapers."

But the people have awakened from their slumbers; and while other states, and other nations are progressing with almost incredible speed towards the utmost perfection of human wisdom, we also will maintain a rank worthy an enterprising and enlightened people.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

We live in an age when arts and sciences are greatly improved; and our country can boast not only of her civil rights and liberties, but of as great improvements in useful knowledge as the most polished nations of Europe. The continuance of this prosperity, and our happiness as a nation, depends upon the virtue and morality of the people; it is therefore the duty of all who wish to promote the welfare of their country to use every prudent measure in their power to suppress vice, and to discourage whatever has a tendency to undermine the morals of the rising generation. In early manhood slight temptations frequently occasion aberrations from the paths of rectitude; and among the many excitements to intemperance, the present mode of canvassing at elections is not the least to be deprecated. With regret the sober and reflecting mind views the present road to preferment leading through depths of vice and folly. All public places must be attended by the candidate, and intoxicating liquors profusely dealt out at his expense. And often appointments are made for the sole purpose of receiving the candidate's treat—where a certain class of our citizens are sure to attend. Thus habits of dissipation are contracted or confirmed, the reputation lost, the comfort and happiness of families destroyed. The youth, (who should be the hope of his country) is infected, perhaps ruined. The seeds of vice being thus disseminated, it cannot be expected the candidate has entirely escaped the contagion; if he is elected, will he not commence his public duties half perjured? Is there not virtue enough remaining in our country to make one effort to remove this prevailing evil? Will not every worthy and virtuous citizen resolve not to encourage a practice leading to so many evils; and withhold his suffrage from all who make it their business to ride from one muster ground to another, for the purpose of thus sowing the seeds of intemperance, or who are themselves guilty of intemperance, whatever may be their qualifications or how exalted their talents.

ERASTUS.

We have been requested to state that William Barber, Esq. will be a candidate at the election in this county for members of the general assembly.

#### SMALL CHANGE.

In order to disseminate small change as extensively as possible, through the different parts of the United States, the Mint, in Philadelphia, will deliver, on account of the Bank of the United States, SILVER DICES (ten cent pieces) to any moderate amount, say, for the present, not exceeding 500 dollars, in exchange for an equal amount in silver bullion, or in any foreign silver coins.

CENTS still continue to be delivered, to any desirable amount, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or in any paper receivable at the Bank of the U. States.

Publishers of newspapers in the different states of the Union are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

We understand, that *Silver Dollars* are imported into the United States from England. Three vessels have recently brought in greater or less quantities. It is said, that in London they cost 59 and a half pence per ounce—equal to 51 and a half pence per dollar—54 pence or 4 shillings and 6 pence being the par; the dollars are consequently 5 per cent. under par. The influx of silver from the continent into England has been considerable; as being a more favourable remittance than bills of exchange. Dollars from South America have also been imported into England in large quantities. At Buenos Ayres, it is said, they are worth only about 4 shillings sterling. In consequence of this influx into England, we have heard it accounted for, that dollars are so far below par as to afford a profit on importation into this country. We may therefore expect to see more of them brought in. This is not the only remarkable circumstance of these times. Business is so stagnant, that we hear of much idle capital abroad.

Persons would willingly borrow it to pay their debts; but the want of confidence operates as a serious impediment between those who have it, and those who want it. Many of the banks who are solicitous to lend, cannot always get paper to their liking. Private capitalists in some of the northern towns are said to be willing to loan on undoubted security, at 5 or 6 per cent. The public 6 per cents. command from 3 to 5 per cent. above par. The government are authorized by the late three million loan bill to take the loan at 6 per cent. if redeemable at the pleasure of the government; if not, at 5 per cent. irredeemable before the year 1832. If they prefer the latter alternative, they will no doubt succeed in negotiating the loan. These are altogether anomalous events in the history of our country.

Enquirer.

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, May 17, to a gentleman in New York.

"The Casket sails this morning, and I have no time to write you all the news. It however may be summed up in the constant alarm which pervades the public mind from an apprehension that the pirates under sentence of death in this place are to be released previous to the 25th current. Numerous attempts to fire the city have been detected; the incendiaries, however, as yet, have escaped. On Sunday evening last an alarming fire took place near the jail, and ere it was got under, consumed the arsenal, the Conde ball room, and a considerable number of buildings, in their vicinity. The citizens are called out to patrol the streets every night."

In addition to the above, we learn, from a gentleman who was on the spot at the time the fire occurred, that a great part of the city and shipping in port narrowly escaped destruction. In the arsenal, which is nearly in the centre of the city, there were one hundred barrels of powder and 600 stand of arms loaded with ball cartridges. The latter became so heated that they went off, one after another, very much like the firing of a feu-de-joi. They were stacked with the muzzles upwards, and therefore no injury sustained by their discharge. The powder was in the magazine, which, being fire-proof, escaped conflagration. About 20 buildings were consumed before the fire could be subdued.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in St. Louis, dated Winchester, New Madrid county, Missouri, April 17, 1820.

"The militia are ordered out en masse to go to New Madrid. There is likely to be some serious difficulty with a band of the Shawnee Indians, at that place. On Friday last a Mr. Davis, from Tennessee, and a Mr. Chandler, were attacked by the Indians. Davis was killed, butchered, and scalped; Chandler was mortally wounded. The whites from the neighborhood went in pursuit of the murderers; and, although one was shot and slightly wounded, they made their escape. They, however, succeeded in catching three of the party who were not immediately concerned in the murder, and brought them into town, (New Madrid,) where they are now under a strong guard. Three others afterwards came in, and held a council with those confined. One of them seems to be the principal chief of the band. It was agreed by them that the two murderers should be delivered up in four days, and the three prisoners should remain under guard until that promise was complied with. It is since ascertained that they only wanted time to collect their whole party, which consists of between one and two hundred; then it is their intention to come in and take their companions without ceremony."

Nashville, May 24.

There is a report in town, said to be brought by the post rider, that a civil war is raging among the Choctaw Indians—the report is related so circumstantially as to entitle it to credit, more especially when connected with rumors which were previously afloat. It is now stated that some time ago an old Choctaw woman, suspected by some of her tribe for a witch, was taken up, tortured and put to death; her immediate friends, or relatives, took what the Indians call "satisfaction," by killing some member of the family who had been concerned in putting the old woman to death—this was retaliated, and finally two parties were created who, with arms, fought a regular and bloody battle. It is said that the number engaged amounted to one hundred and fifty on each side, and that the battle was continued with such obstinate valor by both parties, that not more than twelve of the combatants were left alive. Should this be true, it furnishes an instance of persevering determination in pursuit of revenge unexampled by any thing which we have heard.

#### INHUMAN ACT.

An act the most outrageous on humanity was committed in Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pa. on Thursday the 18th ult. A gentleman of veracity has furnished us with the following particulars: Several men procured a states warrant to take Mr. Peter

Heistand, an aged and respectable citizen of that township. On Thursday morning they proceeded to his house, accompanied by a constable and some other men whom they wished to assist them; and after using various stratagems to decoy him out, without effect, surround his house and threatened to force it open unless he peaceably suffered himself to be taken. This he refused, on suspicion that their intentions were not so good as they represented. His refusal to submit, and his presenting himself at the window with a gun, enraged them so much that they immediately proceeded to violent means; they broke the windows with stones, and getting on the top of the house forced their way through the roof. Mr. Heistand presented himself at the breach they had made in order to prevent their entrance, when he was knocked down with a rail by some of the men. They then beat and bruised him in the most barbarous manner, and committed other outrages, which we forbear to mention without more authentic information. After having mangled him so as to leave little sign of life, their rage subsided. They washed the blood from his head, face and breast, and bore him to Lancaster jail, where he died on Wednesday last of his wounds.

Village Chron.

Providence, June 2.

#### MANUFACTURES.

We are pleased to see it announced, that the manufactories in this vicinity and elsewhere are resuming considerable activity.—This is doubtless owing to the following, among other causes. 1st. The great decrease in the amount of importations, probably less by three fourths than during the last year.—This, of course, increases the demand for American fabrics, and reduces the price of the raw material, in consequence of the diminished demand for it in Europe. 2d. The degree of skill acquired, which enables the manufacturer to make better goods, and, added to the increased perfection of machinery, and of other parts of the system, also enables him to afford them cheaper. 3d. The increasing disposition to patronize American fabrics, necessarily resulting from the preceding causes. Many other considerations might be added, but we have no leisure at present.

Providence, (R. I.) May 18.

*Elegant Domestic Fabric.*—We have received at the office of the Journal a pattern of most elegant domestic gingham, manufactured by Messrs. Wilkinson, Greene & Co. Pawtucket. Although the looms of those gentlemen have been at work for several weeks, it was only two or three days since that they were able to send us this sample. So pressing has been the demand for the cloth, that for some time it was cut from the looms as soon and as often as a gown pattern could be woven.

American woollens, cottons, &c. continue to be in great demand.

The tea plant, of the Hyson species, is said to be growing in considerable quantities at a settlement of the Friends on Blue river, in Jackson county, Indiana.—Some seeds were found by one of the society, a few years since, in a lot of tea purchased at Louisville—were planted, and succeeded so well that some of the families in the neighbourhood raise a sufficiency for their own consumption.

From the Boston Gazette.

Messrs. Russel & Gardner.

Having read in various newspapers, accounts of the 'qualities of Rye, as a substitute for Coffee, I must confess to you, that they made but little impression on my mind—but almost every person being now possessed with the mania of economy, I thought it would do no harm to make the experiment. Accordingly this morning, I went to the meal market, and purchased a small quantity for trial; and it has exceeded any thing I had any conception of. We had it for supper this evening, and not one of our family could tell the difference from real Coffee, although they knew what it was. It was prepared as follows; boiling hot water was poured over it, and it then stood in the water one hour, which swelled it—it was then put into a kettle, and gradually dried previously to burning it. It takes the same quantity that you do of coffee, is of as good colour, and the nicest palate cannot taste the difference.

From this single experiment, I found what has cost me in a year about 75 dollars, will now only cost me 4 dollars.

Mentioning the circumstance to a friend, I was informed that a respectable family at Dorchester, consisting

of six persons, has, for the last four months, entirely used rye as a substitute for coffee, and which cost them only 37 and a half cents! Hoping that others will make the trial, I am your friend.

*Cheap living in the country.*—A letter from Utica, New York, of the 3d inst. states, that fresh Butter of an excellent quality sold that day at four cents per lb.; and very fine Lamb at two shillings per quarter.

*Encouragement of Sciences and the Arts.*—Congress, at its last session, appropriated for the use of the Columbian Institute, five acres of the public ground in the City of Washington; and it is understood that the president has allowed for this purpose the east end of the Mall; being that part of the public ground lying at the foot of the capitol hill.

Nat. Intel.

#### NAVAL.

We take peculiar pleasure in stating, which we do upon unquestionable authority, as an evidence of the mutual attachment and confidence existing between the officers and seamen, as well as of the happy state of discipline of our navy, that a few days since, the entire crew of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, (one of the squadron lately under the orders of Com. Morris,) and commanded by Capt. John B. Nicholson, were paid off; the pay received by them amounting to upwards of \$12,000; in ten days from the time of their discharge the whole crew re-entered the service for a 3 years cruise on board that ship, now commanded by Captain Ridgely, a circumstance, we believe, without example, in the naval service of this or any other country.

Norfolk Beacon.

*Characteristic Anecdote.*—On the afternoon of the launch of the ship Ohio, two tars, belonging to the sloop of war Hornet, having stimulated very freely in celebration of that event, agreed to honour the occasion still further by beating each other with a rope's end, stipulating that the one who should first flinch should afterwards receive a dozen from the boatswain. Preliminaries being adjusted, and each provided with a stiff rope, they mutually belaboured each other with all their strength for some minutes, till at length one of them was induced to ask for quarter, after which he very patiently submitted to receive a dozen more from the boatswain as had been agreed upon. The poor fellow was so much injured as to be under the necessity of calling on a surgeon in the village to be bled, and who informs that his back, from his neck to his hips, was almost beat to a jelly.

Whilst we are hanging up pirates by the dozen, would it not also be dispensing equal and exact justice to visit with the same condign punishment, some of our own citizens who have recently been detected on the coast of Africa, in meanly and avariciously conveying the poor defenceless negro from his peaceful hut, and selling him as a slave?—Compared to this abominable traffic, the crime of piracy is infinitely inferior in turpitude: and the American congress merit great praise for endeavoring, by law, to put a stop to the diabolical trade of *man stealing*. Hence we are extremely gratified to find the law on this subject so energetically carried into effect. Humanity, as well as charity, covereth a multitude of sins; and we may in this manner, in some degree, atone for the bondage in which we hold a portion of an unfortunate race.

Washington Gazette.

Charleston, (S. C.) May 23.

*Rat-catching.*—We copied into the Courier, a few days since, from a paper printed in Carmarthen, (Wales) an account of a *Muscle* having been caught in the pantry of the White Lion Inn, in that place, by an *Oyster*. Yesterday afternoon, a friend brought to this office, in a sear box, a *Rat* nearly full grown, in custody of a *Muscle*; which he had just discovered by his cries, under his store, situated opposite to the market-house in Boundary-street, at the head of Gadsden's wharf.—It was caught by the toes of only one of its feet; and when brought to this office was quite worn down with fatigue, in his endeavors to extricate himself from his enemy, who held on upon him with the most unrelenting pertinacity; utterly regardless of his cries for liberation, which would have moved the heart of any thing, except an *Oyster* or a *Muscle*.

A letter from Batavia gives the following particulars of a wild woman who had been taken in the interior of the island of Java. She does not speak, but imitates the noise of many animals. The sound of her voice very much resembles the yelping of puppies.—She runs on her hands and feet, climbs trees with facility, leaping from branch to branch like apes. Birds of game rarely escape her, and she appears to be about as cunning as a fox. It is supposed that

an early age, and has grown up among animals, and become assimilated to them in manners and habits. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to habituate her to human nourishment.

The driver of a coach in England has been found guilty of wilful murder, for running over a female, who was killed on the spot.—The coach was going at the time, at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. the celebrated painter, who died a short time since in London, has left two sons on whom his property will devolve. It consists principally of works from his own pencil, and some choice specimens from other great masters in the art—the whole valued at 100,000 pounds sterling.

An advertisement from the London Phoenix Fire Office, states, that the loss occurring in Savannah, from the fire of January last, swept away every thing that had been received for premiums during twelve years, and as much more.

*Cold in Russia on the 16th January.*—The weather at St. Petersburg was intensely cold; the thermometer there stood at thirty degrees of cold by Reaumur, which is equal to sixty-seven and a half degrees of Fahrenheit below his freezing point; or thirty-five and an half degrees below Zero. All the public departments and places of amusement had been closed.

*Varnish for Wood.*—The Italian cabinet work is varnished in the following manner—saturate the surface with oil, and then apply a solution of gum arabic in boiling alcohol.

*Japan.*—The population of Japan, though a country with whom the other parts of the world have but little intercourse, is estimated at 35 or 60 millions. The city of Juddo alone contains 230,000 houses, and probably little short of ten millions of inhabitants. The number of their blind, is rated at 36,000.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday the 15th inst. by Moses McCowen, Esq. Mr. John Pyper, sen. of Enoe, to Miss Patsy Flint, all of this county.

#### DIED.

On the 17th inst. Miss Charity Kelly, after a lingering illness.

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

Mason Hall, Orange County, June 20, 1820.

A MEETING of the citizens in the vicinity of this place was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of our Independence. Committees were accordingly appointed for this purpose.

20—2w

#### POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, that there will be no more credit given at the post office for postage account after the last day of this month.

All those that are indebted for postage will call and settle the amount on the first of July next, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

Those who wish to keep an account can do so by making deposits in advance.

Richard L. Cook, P. M.

June 16th, 1820.

20—3w

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

20—4f

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JAMES JEFFERS & CO. either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given. Either of the subscribers are authorized to grant discharges.

Josiah Turner, and } Surviving  
James S. Smith, } partners.

Hillsborough, June 20.

#### The Still-making Business

will be carried on hereafter by Josiah Turner and James S. Smith. They have on hand a quantity of good stills, and will be ready at any time to have stills made to suit purchasers after any pattern they may suggest.

20—tf

#### BLANKS

of various kinds,  
for sale at this office.

#### BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.



From the Boston Centinel.

### A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A Mother's Love—how sweet the name!  
What is a Mother's Love?  
A noble, pure, and tender flame,  
Enkindled from above,  
To bless a heart of earthly mould;  
The warmest love that can grow cold;  
This is a Mother's Love.

To bring a helpless babe to light,  
Then while it lies forlorn,  
To gaze upon that dearest sight,  
And feel herself new-born;  
In its existence lose her own,  
And live and breathe in it alone;  
This is a Mother's Love.

Its weakness in her arms to bear;  
To cherish on her breast,  
Feed it from Love's own fountain there,  
And lull it there to rest;  
Then while it slumbers watch it breathe,  
As if to guard from instant death;  
This is a Mother's Love.

To mark its growth from day to day,  
Its opening charms admire;  
Catch from its eye the earliest ray  
Of intellectual fire;  
To smile and listen while it talks,  
And lend a finger when it walks;  
This is a Mother's Love.

From the Washington Register.

### MR. DUVAL.

'Etiquette is the characteristic excellence of good society.'  
Lord Chesterfield.

Though fashions, they say, never live to be ancient,

In Mr Duval they were found not so transient,  
The date of his school you might read in his dress,  
But no modern could match him in strict politesse.

Not caring for substance, devoted to form,  
In feelings quite cold, but in etiquette warm,  
He held it an act of indecent shame  
To speak to a person unless by his name.

One night at a tavern sitting much at his ease,  
As much as with form easy comfort agrees,  
He beheld at a fire a stranger display  
His back—coat up-turned—just, you know,  
a l'Anglais.

He eyed him—would speak—but how hit on the plan?

Long pondering, at length he thus calmly began:

'Will you favour me, pray, with your name, sir,' said he;

'My name,' said the other, 'why what's that to thee?'

'Not much, I confess—but I gladly would know.'

'Thompson's my name, since you will have it so.'

'I thank you,' said he, 'that is all I desire.'

'The tail of your coat, Mr. Thompson's an' fire.'

\* This is perfectly according to the canon, never in speaking to a person, say Mr. What d'ye call 'u.s. or Mr. Thingumbob, but to inquire his name, and address him by it.

Chesterfield.

From a London Paper.

### THE LATE

### BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ. P. R. A.

Mr. West has left two sons, on which his property will devolve. This principally consists of numerous works from his own pencil, and some choice specimens of the old masters, particularly of Titian; the whole valued at upwards of 100,000l.

This distinguished artist was born at Springfield, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, 1738. By his father's side he was lineally descended from Lord Delaware, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward the Third, and at the battle of Cressy, under the Black Prince. Colonel James West, the friend and champion in arms of the celebrated Hampden, was the first of the family who embraced the tenets of the Quakers. The maternal grandfather of the artist, Thomas Pearson, was the well-known confidential friend of William Penn. The object which first called forth and discovered the genius of West, was that of a sleeping infant, whom he one day was placed to watch in the absence of its mother, he being then about seven years old. The child happened to smile in its sleep, when he was so forcibly struck with its beauty, that he seized pens, ink and paper, which happened to lie by him, and endeavoured to delineate a portrait, though at this period he had never seen an engraving or a picture. The year after he was sent to school in the neighbourhood. During his hours of leisure he was permitted to draw with pen and ink, for it did not occur to any of the family to provide him with better materials. In the course of the summer a party of Indians came to pay their annual visit to Springfield, who being amused with the sketches of birds and flowers which Benjamin showed

them, taught him to prepare the red and yellow colours with which they painted their ornaments. To these his mother added blue, by giving him a piece of Indigo; and thus in a manner which might almost be mistaken for a poetical fiction rather than a fact, was he put in possession of the three primary colours. His drawings at length attracted the attention of his neighbours, who happened to regret that the artist had no pencils, he inquired what kind of things those were, and they were described to him as camel's hair fastened in a quill. As then he could not procure camel's hair, he supplied the deficiency by cutting with his mother's scissors some fur from the cat's tail. In the following year Mr. Pennington, merchant, of Philadelphia, paid a visit to the West family, and being struck with the genius of the boy, upon his return to the city, sent him a box of paints and pencils, with several pieces of canvass, and six engravings by Greving. Nothing could exceed the rapture of West upon the receipt of this present; he rose at the dawn of the next day, carried the box into the garret, prepared a pallet, and began to imitate the figures in the engravings. Enchanted with his art, he forgot to go to school, and joined the family at dinner, without mentioning how he had been occupied. In the afternoon he again retired to his study in the garret; and for several successive days thus devoted himself to painting. The school-master, however, sent to know the reason of his absence. Mrs. West recollecting that she had seen Benjamin going up stairs every morning, and suspecting it was the box which occasioned this neglect of the school, affected not to notice the message, but went immediately to the garret, and found him employed on the picture. —Her anger was changed to a different feeling, by the sight of the performance; she kissed him with transports of affection, and assured him that she would intercede to prevent his being punished. It was ever the highest pleasure of Mr. West emphatically to declare, that it was this kiss that made him a painter. His mother would not allow him to complete the picture, lest he should spoil the half he had already done. Sixty-seven years after it was sent over to him by his brother, and the president showed it to every stranger admitted to his painting room, declaring, that with all his subsequent knowledge and experience, he could not vary the situation of one single colour for the better. A short time after young West went to Philadelphia with his friend Mr. Pennington, and while painting a view of the river with the vessels, was introduced to one Williams a painter, who lent him the works of Fresnoy and Richardson, which, by inspiring him with enthusiasm for his art, much contributed to his advancement. Upon his return to Springfield, he amused himself by painting upon the detached pieces of broken furniture in the shop of a cabinet-maker, not far from his father's. These sketches have been since sought for by the Americans, and purchased at enormous prices. Twelve months after his visit to Philadelphia young West went to Chester county, and in the course of painting a number of portraits became acquainted with one William Henry, an extraordinary mechanic, who had acquired a fortune by his abilities. This was the person that first set him upon painting history, and the subject of the first historical picture was the death of Socrates, which Mr. Henry took great pains to explain to him from Plutarch. By Mr. Henry's interest the young artist was sent to Philadelphia, to receive classical instruction from Provost Smith, until sixteen years old. When he attained that age, a general consultation of Quakers took place, as to his future destiny, when after much debate, it was agreed that he should follow the profession of a painter. However, at this time, the troubles of America breaking out, he entered the army, and was, for a short time, the companion in arms of young Wayne, afterwards the illustrious general, who shared with Washington the glory of establishing the independence of his country. In consequence of the renewal of his business at Philadelphia, and the liberality of his friends, he was enabled to acquire sufficient money to undertake the long wished for voyage to Italy.

Rome, under the pontificate of Bezzanico, had then attained the highest pitch of elegance and refinement. The singular circumstance of Mr. West's being an American, and a Quaker, drew upon the attention of all ranks, and many curious inquiries were made of him.

derable patronage, the most distinguished of which was Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham. This gentleman introduced him to the celebrated Mengs, then in the zenith of his reputation, to whose advice he was considerably indebted in visiting the birth places of the different schools of Italy. Mr. West afterwards journeyed through France to this country, where he has since maintained his rank as first historical painter for above half a century. —It is almost needless to add, that the president was as amiable in private life as he was eminent in his profession.

### THE BIBLE.

'This Book, which many are so unhappy as to reject and despise, not only in their youth and old age, but also in the solemn and eventful hour of death, abounds with all the various beauties of Greek and Roman classics, but in a higher degree of perfection. It consists, not merely of a collection of chapters and verses, and distinct aphorisms on trivial subjects, as many are apt to conceive, but is one grand epic composition, forming 66 books of unequal length and various importance. As the sun, moon, and planets make one system, and are each of them necessary to the harmony of the whole, so, the different books of the sacred code, though separately considered, and taken out of their connection, may appear unimportant, yet, as parts of one large and complicated system, they are all necessary, useful and convenient to the perfection of the whole. Its design is to display the perfections of the adorable Creator; to rescue the human race from total misery and ruin, and to exalt us by example, to glory, honor and immortality. The human mind can conceive nothing more grand and glowing, than what we meet with in the sacred writings of the Hebrews. The almost ineffable sublimity of the subject they treat upon, is fully equalled by the energy of the language, and the dignity of the style. Some of these writings, too, exceed in antiquity the fabulous ages of Greece, as much as in sublimity they are superior to the most finished productions of that celebrated people. Moses stands unrivalled, both as a poet, orator and historian: David, as a poet and musician; Solomon, as a moralist, naturalist and pastoral writer; Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Nahum, Joel, and some others of the prophets, as orators or poets, or both—for the sublime and exalted, Homer and Virgil must yield the palm to Job: Isaiah excels all others in almost every kind of composition; Peter, James, Luke and John, are authors of no ordinary rank, and Paul is the most energetic of writers, and eloquent of orators. We have thus far considered the sacred penmen merely as authors, without a view to their higher order as inspired writers and messengers of the Lord of Hosts. It is this truth which constitutes the importance of the Bible and recommends it to the serious consideration of every rational creature. Where do you find such instructive proverbs, fervent prayers, sublime songs, beneficent miracles, apposite parables, infallible prophecies, rich promises and awful denunciations, as are exhibited to us in the Holy Bible? And let me recommend to the gentleman, the scholar and philosopher, as well as to the christian, the daily perusal of this blessed book; for in no other have we history so ancient & important—so instructive and entertaining; no poetry so sublime; no eloquence so noble and persuasive; no proverbs so laconic, comprehensive and divine; no morality so pure and perfective of human nature, and no system of the intellectual world, so rational, as is exhibited in the sacred pages.'

### LIFE.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire forsakes me; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion—when I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I feel how vain it is to grieve for those whom we must quickly follow; when I behold rival kings lying side by side, or the holy men who divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the frivolous competitions, factions, and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs—of some who died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I am reminded of that day when all mankind will be

contemporaries, and make their appearance together. ADDISON.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Duelling, the disgrace of humanity, although condemned by the great mass of the community, still prevails among us to a considerable extent. The late awful occurrence at Washington between two naval commanders, and the recent accounts from our navy in the Mediterranean fully attest it. Hitherto, the moralist, the legislator and the divine have employed their talents to suppress it in vain. The evil still exists, while the remedy is at hand. Let those who bear rule among us do their duty, and they will be as they ought to be, the terror of evil doers and the praise of them that do well. Then, and not till then, will the survivors of these barbarous murders, however elevated in rank, or beloved in society, atone at the gallows for the blood they have caused to flow contrary to the Law of God and man. Then, and not till then, will the votaries of honour, (falsely so called) have leisure to ponder the laws and rules of duelling by the side of a block of marble in our penitentiary. A few examples will suffice to check the practice; and it will be found that these men of honour will be more careful how they offend those laws, whose penalty is ignominy and death.

Judge Hollowell, in an able and impressive charge lately delivered to the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, now sitting, has expressed his sentiments on duelling in the most clear and decided manner.

The following extract from his charge, we publish in the hope that some one may be deterred from this disgraceful and ruinous practice:—

'This definition of Murder, where the parties meet avowedly for the deliberate purpose of taking each other's lives, a practice which, I am sorry to say, is too prevalent in the United States, and which, if possible, ought to be put down by the strong arm of the Law—it is a practice for which there is no warrant or authority from any power, either Divine or human, but is in direct violation, and open defiance of the laws both of God and man.'

'It is under a deep and solemn impression of official duty, that this court declare it to you as their decided opinion, that the parties concerned in Duels, whether as principals or seconds, are, if fatal consequences ensue, guilty of Murder of the first degree, and consequently are liable, by the laws of Pennsylvania, to the punishment of Death. This declaration is made upon full reflection, from a conviction of the importance of the subject and with a hope that it may have its operation in checking or preventing a practice so inconsistent with the public safety, and so totally repugnant to the principles of the Christian Religion—it is as much the duty of Courts of Justice to prevent as to punish crimes—and it will be a high gratification to this Court, if the expression of this opinion shall have in any degree a tendency to produce so desirable an effect.'

### BISHOP LATIMER.

Bishop Latimer having one day preached a sermon before King Henry VIII. which much displeased his most excellent majesty, he was ordered to preach again on the following Sabbath, and make an apology for the offence he had given. This he did. Upon naming his text, he thus began his sermon: 'Hugh Latimer, dost thou know to whom thou art this day to preach? To the high and mighty monarch, the King's most excellent majesty who can take away thy life if thou offendest; therefore take heed that thou speak not a word that may displease. But consider well, Hugh, dost thou not know from whence thou comest, and upon whose message thou art sent? even by the great and mighty God, who is always present, and who beholdeth all thy ways, and who is able to cast both soul and body into hell. Therefore, take care and deliver thy message faithfully. He then proceeded with the same sermon he had preached the Sabbath before, and confirmed it with more energy. The sermon being finished, the court were anxious to know what would be the fate of the honest, plain dealing bishop. After dinner the King called for Latimer, and with a stern countenance asked him; how he durst be so bold as to preach in that manner. The good man then falling on his knees, replied, that his duty to God and to his prince, had forced him thereunto; and that he had only discharged his duty and his

conscience in what he had spoken; but his life was in his majesty's hands. Upon this, the monarch, rising from his seat, took the bishop from off his knees, and embraced him, saying, 'blessed be God I have so honest a servant!'

### ECONOMY.

A celebrated French writer on political economy, M. Say, has this story:—'Being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. From the want of a latchet of small value, the wicket of a barnyard, looking to the fields, was often left open: every one who went through drew the door too, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped and were lost.'

'One day a fine pig got out and ran into the woods. Immediately all the world is after it; the gardener, the cook, the dairy-maid, all run to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumping over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ankle, & was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy-maid having run off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned and the colt spoiled, were worth as much more.'

'Here is a loss of forty crowns, and much pain, trouble, and vexation and inconvenience, for the want of a latch, which would not cost three-pence, and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it.'

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. EDITOR,

The following is an exact copy, verbatim et literatim, of an advertisement lately posted up near the court house of an adjoining county. Should you think proper to publish it for the amusement of your readers, it is at your service.

### NOTICE.

I deem it compatible to the inductions of the health of this vicinity—to inform its patronage that I have condensed my views to be incorporated: if by Medicinal applicability—from diplomatic study—I can be found at—J\*\*\* A\*\*\*\*\* Esq.—save when I am on my professional duties.

I am very Respectfully

### ANECDOTES.

Two passengers set out from their inn in London, early on a December morn. It was dark as pitch, and one of them, not being sleepy, and wishing a little conversation, endeavored, in the usual travelling mode, to stimulate his neighbor to discourse. 'A very dark morn, sir.' 'Shocking cold weather for travelling.' 'Show going in these heavy roads, sir?' None of these questions produced a word of answer. The sociable man made one more effort. He stretched out his hand, and feeling the other's habit, exclaimed, 'What a comfortable coat, sir, you have got to travel in?' No answer was made, and the inquirer, fatigued and disgusted, fell into a sound nap, nor awoke until the brightest rays of a winter's sun accounted to him for the taciturnity of his comrade, by presenting to his astonished view a huge tame bear, luckily for him muzzled and confined in a sitting posture.

A Retort.—A young lad, who afterwards became celebrated for his wit, was bound out as an apprentice at a very early age.—On a spring morning that was some what chilly, he hovered round the fire, and discommoded his good mistress, who was employed in getting breakfast.—'What!' said she, 'are you cold? Only listen. Don't you hear the frogs singing? "Singing!" returned the boy, with some disdain, and more self importance, 'it is only their teeth chat tering.'

The Secretary of a celebrated Agricultural Society in England, some years ago, in his rage for improvement, (and not being overburdened with understanding,) sent an order to a bookseller, for Mr. and Miss Edgeworth's essay upon Irish Bulls, for the use of their society, to assist the members in improving the breed of cattle.

As men of sense say a great deal in a few words, so the half-witted have a talent of talking much and saying nothing.